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Agents:

Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
R. W. Allison, Concord, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY, 1839.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
2 Thursday,	5 14	6 46	
3 Friday,	5 13	6 47	For May, 1839.
4 Saturday,	5 12	6 48	h. m. s.
5 Sunday,	5 11	6 49	Last, 6 10 31 fore'n.
6 Monday,	5 11	6 49	New 13 9 0 morn.
7 Tuesday,	5 10	6 50	First 20 1 16 morn.
8 Wednesday	5 9	6 51	Full 28 5 34 morn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BACHELOR'S SONG TO THE LADIES.

Oh, no! I never mention it.
I dare not breathe the name;
A bachelor I've always been,
And would remain the same.
But jokes on jokes you play on me,
To make me change my lot;
But when you win the truth from me,
I say, "I'd rather not."

You bid me seek in married life
The charms that others see,
But were I now a married man,
You'd find no joy in me.
'Tis true that I can call no more
On those I oft have met;
I do not grace their parties now,
But how can I regret?

For, oh! there are so many things
Recall the past to me;
The pleasures of a single life—
So happy, calm and free,
The joy I've known in flirting with
All maidens young and fair;
Aye, each coquette I look upon,
Invites me to beware.

You tell me married men are now
The envy'd of the gay—
You hint that bachelors are fools!
I heed not what you say.
Like me, perchance you struggle
With a feeling of despair;
But if you'd live as I would live,
A married life forswear. E.

THE LADIES' ANSWER TO THE BACHELOR'S SONG.

You'll do best ne'er to mention it,
Or ever try to write
A song against the married life,
In which you would delight.
We never thought of playing jokes
On such poor worms as you;
We never tried to win the truth
From one who can't be true.

'Tis true we bid you seek a wife,
If you could one procure;
But never did we once suppose
You could a wife secure.
You say that you can call no more
On those you often met;
You know too well the reason why,
They cut you in the street.

There are too many things, no doubt
That oft the past recall—
The pleasures of your worthless life,
Are envied not at all.
The joy, you say, you've had in flirts,
No one will e'er begrudge;
But e'en those empty boasts, we know,
Are at the best all fudge.

Go hang yourself, you cumberer
Of earth's fair garden, go;
Nor linger here in dark despair,
And helpless, hopeless woe.
We certainly a married life
Forever would forswear
Before we could make up our minds
Our lives with you to share. S.

From the Backwoodsman.

THE FORGED PATENT.

Remember you no case like this? Or if
Your memory none records, is such a one
So much at odds with probability
Your fancy cannot image it?

The changes which the last twenty years have wrought in Illinois, would be incredible to any who had not witnessed them.—At that period our settlements were few, and the spirit of enterprise that now pervades every corner of the State, had not then been awakened. The bluffs of our own beautiful river had never sent back the echo of the steam engine. Without a market for their produce, the farmers confined their labors to the wants of their own families. Corn was nearly the only crop raised, and from the time it was 'laid by' near the end of June, till 'pulling time,' in November, was a holiday, and the intervening period was passed in idleness, except the Saturdays.—On that day, duly as it arrived, the settlers, far and near, collected at the distillery, and amused themselves with shooting at a mark, 'trading nags' and too often when the tin cup had passed freely around, in 'fighting.'

This, sir, is by no means a picture of all the settlements of that early period, but that it is graphically true of many, none of our oldest settlers will deny. But to my narrative.

One Saturday afternoon in the year 1816, a young man was seen approaching with slow and weary steps, the house, or rather the distillery of Squire Crosby, of Bruin's Prairie, an obscure settlement on the military tract. As usual on that day, a large collection of people were assembled there at Crosby's who owned the only distillery in that region—was a magistrate, and regarded by the settlers as a rich and great man.

The youth who now came up to the group was apparently about twenty-one years of age, of slender form, fair and delicate complexion, with the air of one accustomed to good society. It was evident at a glance that he was unused to the exposure of a frontier life. His whole dress and appearance was in strange contrast with his appearance and manners. He wore a hunting shirt of the coarsest linsey-woolsey, a common straw hat, and a pair of deerskin mocasins. A large pack completed his equipment.

Every one gazed with curiosity upon the new comer. In their eagerness to learn who he was, whence he came, and what was his business, the horse swap was left unfinished—the rifle was laid aside, and even the busy tin cup had a temporary respite.

The young man approached 'Squire Crosby, whom even a stranger could distinguish as the principal personage among them, and anxiously inquired for a house where he could be accommodated; saying that he was extremely ill and felt all the symptoms of an approaching fever.

Crosby eyed him keenly and suspiciously for a moment, without uttering a word.—Knaves and swindlers had been recently abroad, and the language of the youth betrayed that he was a 'Yankee,' a name at that time associated in the minds of the 'ignorant,' with every thing that is base. Mistaking the silence and hesitation of Crosby, for a fear of his inability to pay, the stranger smiled and said, 'I am not without money,' and putting his hand to his pocket to give ocular proof of the assertion, he was horror struck to find that his pocket book was gone. It contained every cent of his money, besides papers of great value to him.

Without a farthing—without even a single letter or paper to attest that his character was respectable—in a strange land and sickness rapidly coming upon him—these feelings nearly drove him to despair. The 'Squire, who prided himself on his sagacity in detecting villians, now found the use of his tongue. With a loud and sneering laugh he said; 'Stranger, you are barking up the wrong tree if you think *for to catch* me with *that are* Yankee trick of yourn.'—He proceeded in that inhuman strain, seconded by nearly every one present, for the 'Squire, was powerful, and few dared displease him. The youth felt keenly his desolate situation, and casting his eye around over the group, in a tone of deep and despairing anxiety, inquired; 'is there none who will receive me?' 'Yes, I will,' cried a man among the crowd; 'yes poor sick stranger, I will shelter you.' Then in a lower tone he added, 'I know not whether you are deserving, but I know that you are a fellow being, and in sickness and want, and for the sake of Him who died for the guilty, if not for your own sake, will I be kind to you, poor young stranger.'

The man who stepped forth and proffered a home to the youth in the hour of suffering, was Simon Davis, an elderly man who resided near Crosby, and to whom the latter was a deadly enemy. Uncle Simon, as he was called, never retaliated, and bore the many persecutions of his vindictive neighbor, without complaint. His family consisted of himself and daughter, his only child, an affectionate girl of seventeen.

The youth heard the offer of Mr. Davis, but heard no more, for overcome by his feelings and extreme illness, he fell insensible to the earth. He was conveyed to the house of his benefactor and a physician called. Long was the struggle between life and death. Though unconscious, he called upon his mother and sister, almost incessantly, to aid him. When the youth was laid upon the bed and she heard him calling for his sister, Lucy Davis wept and said to him, 'poor young man your sister is far distant and cannot hear you, but I will be to you a sister.' Well did this dark-eyed maiden keep her promise. Day and night did she watch over him except during the short intervals when she yielded her post at his bed side to her father.

At length the crisis of his disorder arrived—the day that was to decide the question of life or death. Lucy bent over him with intense anxiety, watching every expression of his features, hardly daring to breathe, so fearful was she of waking him from the only sound sleep he had enjoyed for nine days and nights. At length he awoke and gazed up into the face of Lucy Davis and faintly inquired, '*where am I?*' There was intelligence in that look. Youth and a good constitution had obtained the mastery. Lucy felt that he was spared, and bursting into a flood of irrepressibly grateful tears, rushed out of the room.

It was two weeks [illegible] sitting, ere-for, [illegible] ready acquainted [illegible] reminiscences, but they had [illegible] any thing further, and [illegible] become strangers. [illegible] Wilson and [illegible]

A few days afterwards [illegible] was about [illegible] about her husband's [illegible] the head of the family [illegible] ing something that [illegible] The first thing he [illegible] pocket book whose [illegible] fellow engrave[illegible] gold piece[illegible] pleased to discover [illegible] the [illegible] Without a farthing—without even a single letter or paper to attest that his character was respectable—in a strange land and sickness rapidly coming upon him—these feelings nearly drove him to despair. The 'Squire, who prided himself on his sagacity in detecting villians, now found the use of his tongue. With a loud and sneering laugh he said; 'Stranger, you are barking up the wrong tree if you think *for to catch* me with *that are* Yankee trick of yourn.'—He proceeded in that inhuman strain, seconded by nearly every one present, for the 'Squire, was powerful, and few dared displease him. The youth felt keenly his desolate situation, and casting his eye around over the group, in a tone of deep and despairing anxiety, inquired; 'is there none who will receive me?' 'Yes, I will,' cried a man among the crowd; 'yes poor sick stranger, I will shelter you.' Then in a lower tone he added, 'I know not whether you are deserving, but I know that you are a fellow being, and in sickness and want, and for the sake of Him who died for the guilty, if not for your own sake, will I be kind to you, poor young stranger.'

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This discovery nearly restored him to health. He resolved at present to confine the secret to his own bosom. It was gratifying to him to witness the entire confidence they reposed in the honor and integrity of a stranger, and the pleasure with which they bestowed favors upon one whom they supposed could make no return but thanks.

Night came and Mr. Davis did not return. Lucy passed a sleepless night. In the morning she watched hour after hour for his coming, and when sunset approached and he was still absent, terrified at his long and unusual stay she was setting out to procure a neighbor to go in search of him, when her parent appeared in sight. She ran to meet him, and was bestowing upon him a thousand endearing expressions of affection, when his haggard, woe-begone countenance startled her.

He uttered not a word, and went into his house and seated himself in silence. It was in vain that Lucy attempted to cheer him. After a long pause, during which a powerful struggle was going on in his feelings, he arose took his daughter by the hand and led her into the room where Wilson was seated. 'You shall know all, I am ruined—I am a beggar—In a few days I must quit this house—this farm which I have so highly improved and thought my own.'—He proceeded to state that a few days before, Crosby, in a moment of ungovernable malice, taunted him with being a beggar, and told him that he was now in his power, and he would crush him under his feet. When Mr. Davis smiled at what he regarded only as an impotent threat, Crosby, to convince him, told him that the patent of his farm was a 'forged' one, and that he, Crosby, knew the real owner of the land—had written to purchase it—and expected a deed in a few days. Davis immediately went home for his patent, and during his long absence had visited the Land Office. Crosby was right. The patent, beyond all dispute was a forged one, and the claim of Davis to the farm, not worth a farthing.

It may be proper to observe that counterfeiting soldiers' patent was a regular business in some of the eastern cities, and hundreds have been duped.

It is not for myself, said the old man, that I grieve at this misfortune. I am advanced in life and it matters not *how* or *where* I pass the few remaining days of my existence. I have a home beyond the stars where your mother has gone before me, and where I would have long since joined her, had I not lived to protect her child, my own, my affectionate Lucy. The weeping girl flung her arms around the neck of her father, and poured her tears upon his bosom.—We can be happy still, said she, for I am young and can easily support us both.

A new scene followed in which another individual was a principal actor. I shall leave the reader to form his own opinion of it and barely remark that at the close, the old man took the hand of Lucy and young Wilson, and joining them said, 'my children I cheerfully consent to your union.—Though poor, with a good conscience you can be happy. I know Charles that you will be kind to my daughter, for a few nights ago, when you thought no human ear could hear you, I heard you fervently implore the blessings of heaven upon my gray hairs, and that God would reward my child for all her kindness to you.' Taking down his family bible the venerable old man added, 'it is a season of affliction but we are not forsaken, let us look for support to Him who has promised to sustain us.' He opened the book and read, 'Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labors of the olive shall fail and the fields shall yield no meat; the flocks shall be cut off from the fold and there shall be no herd in the stall, yet will I rejoice in the Lord; I will joy in the God of my salvation.'

Charles and Lucy knelt beside the venerable old man and while he prayed they wept tears of grateful emotion.

It was a sleepless, but not an unhappy night, to the three inhabitants of the neat and cheerful dwelling they were about to leave and go they knew not where. It was then that young Wilson learnt the real value of money. By means of it he could give a shelter to those who had kindly received him when every other door was closed upon him.

[illegible] years of manhood [illegible] portion of the Military Tract came into his possession.

On the day that Charles became of age he gave him a deed of a principal part of his land in Illinois, and insisted that he should go out to see it, and if he liked the country, settle there. Wishing him to become identified with the people, he recommended to his son on his arrival in the State to lay aside his broadcloth and dress like a backwoodsman.

On the morning of his son's departure Mr. Wilson received a letter from a man in Illinois, who had frequently written. He wished to purchase a certain quarter section at government price, which Mr. Wilson promised he should have on those terms, provided he forwarded a certificate from the judge of the Circuit Court that the land was worth no more. The letter just received enclosed the certificate in question. Mr. Wilson had given this tract to Charles, and putting the letter and certificate into his hand enjoined upon him to deed it to the writer agreeable to promise on his arrival in Illinois.

The remarks of Mr. Davis forcibly reminded young Wilson of this incident, and on the next morning after he became acquainted with the design of Crosby, with a trembling hand examined the letter and certificate. It was written by Crosby, and the land he wished to purchase, the identical farm of Davis.

Astonished that his friend the judge should certify that the land was worth no more, Mr. Davis asked to see the certificate, and after a moment's examination unhesitatingly pronounced the signature a 'forgery.'

An explanation from the young man now became necessary, and calling Lucy into the room, he told them his history and laid before them a pile of patents and bank notes, one after another, till the amount reached thousands.

It was a day of thankful happiness to Old Simon Davis and his daughter, and not less so to young Wilson.

Not long after this scene Crosby entered. His air was that of a man who has an enemy in his power and intends to trample upon him. He scarcely noticed Wilson except with a look of contempt. After pouring out all his maledictions upon the family he advised them to leave immediately. The old man inquired if he would give him nothing for the improvements he had made? The answer was, 'not a cent.' 'You certainly would not,' said Wilson, drive out this old man and his daughter penniless into the world?'

'What is that to you,' replied Crosby, with a look of malice and contempt. 'I will answer you that question,' said Wilson, and acquainted him with what the reader already has learnt. Crosby, at first was stupified with astonishment, but when he saw that all his schemes of villainy were defeated, and proof of his having committed forgery could be established, his assurance forsook him, and he threw himself upon his knees, and begged first the old man, then Lucy and Wilson to spare him.

Affected with his appeals, the latter agreed to purchase the farm upon which Crosby lived, upon condition of his instantly leaving the country. He accepted the terms and with his family fled to Texas.

Why should I spin out the narrative. Lucy and Charles were married, and though a splendid mansion rose up on the farm of Mr. Davis, both loved far better the little room where she had so long and anxiously watched over the sick bed of the homeless stranger. Mr. Wilson was rich, but never forgot those who were in want.

Cheered by the kind and affectionate attention of his children, Old Simon Davis almost seemed to have renewed his existence. He lived many years, and long enough to tell the bright eyed son of Charles and Lucy the story of the FORGED DEED. And when he told the listening boy how his father, when poor and friendless, was taken home and kindly treated, and in turn became their benefactor, he impressed upon the mind of his grandchild, that 'even a cup of cold water given from a pure motive shall not lose its reward.'

Cure for the Blue devils.—Owe no man and keep sober.

From the Globe Extra.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.
vs.
HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Van Buren long ere the [illegible] the Presidency and when a proposal [illegible] at New York, pronouncing [illegible] opinions and at various [illegible] in the Senate of that State, in favor of [illegible] the late Representations in Congress, and requesting her Senators to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union [illegible] Henry Clay, Missouri [illegible] down, and dwelling [illegible] constitution, [illegible] the sentiments and [illegible] the [illegible] Union, with the privilege of holding slaves. Judge Morton of Massachusetts, who was in the Senate of the United States at that time, has in a letter, in answer to the *Abolitionists* of that State, given it as his opinion, that but for the exertions and influence of Mr. Clay, Missouri never would have been admitted into the Union, except as a free State. Dr. Duncan of Ohio, a confidential friend of the President, and one of the most prominent leaders of the "party," on the floor of the House of Representatives, has openly, and under his own signature, declared he never will give a vote for the admission of Florida as a State with the *privilege of holding Slaves.* Mr. Van Buren advocated in the Convention of his State, (called to form a new Constitution) the *natural right of Free Negroes to the elective franchise.*

Mr. Adams, when he declared Mr. Van Buren a "Northern man with Southern principles," must have lost sight of his early declarations and acts. He should have recollected that he was a man of calculation, and always governed by profit and loss, considerations. His *Southern principles* depended on circumstances. He was perfectly aware that the South was a "*unit*" on the subject of abolition—he also knew that *seven eighths* of the people of the North were equally hostile to that faction; it was safe and popular, therefore for him to take strong ground against them. Had it been *vice versa*, as far as the *non slave holding states* were concerned, is it too unbelievable to believe his sentiments would have been in accordance with them? "He has deceived us once," said a distinguished Virginian, "that was his fault; if he deceives us the second time, that will be ours." Yes, he did deceive us in 1827, while on a visit to the South, he unequivocally declared his hostility to the American system, and an favor of free trade. On reaching his home at Albany, a public meeting was called at the Capitol, of the friend of the American system; he attended that meeting and made a long and it is said an able speech. The subsequent year, he voted in the Senate of the United States in favor of the most obnoxious tariff* ever passed by Congress.—He did so, to be sure, under instructions of a Legislature, completely under the control of the Albany Regency, a set of men, politically of his own creation. He at that time owned twenty thousand sheep, consequently it was to his interest to sustain the American system. He had not sufficient independence to come out before the nation and *openly* and *manfully* declare his honest sentiments—O no that course would belie his declarations to his Southern friends and might perchance prove injurious to his future hopes and calculations. He could accomplish his wishes in another and safer way—he could instruct the Legislature to instruct him—they did so, and he voted accordingly. *In these three instances,* he has certainly and most conclusively given proof that he is a "Northern man with Southern principles!"

Did he not betray his party, during the late war, by deserting Mr. Madison, and advocating the election of De Witt Clinton, who was brought forward by the then Federalists, and who was openly proclaimed the Peace Candidate for the Presidency? Subsequently did he not turn traitor to that great man, by having him turned out as a Canal Commissioner, and one of his own tools appointed in his stead? And committing other acts of hostility, which, it is believed, were the cause of his death? Consider his conduct, too, towards his benefactor and friend, the late Judge Van Ness—but for whom, in all probability, he would have been his father's successor as tavern keeper, at Kinderhook—or perchance a follower of a plough; and then ask the question, if so much treachery was exhibited "in the green tree, what may we not expect in the dry." *Can we trust him! If he has deceived us once* have we any guarantee *he will not do*

*The following is the vote in the Senate, on the Tariff of 1828, usually called the "bill of abomination.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bouligny, Chase, Dickerson, Eaton, Ewing, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson of Kentucky, Kane, Knight, McLane, Marks, Noble, Ridgely, Rowan, Sanford, Seymour, Thomas, Van Buren, Webster, Willey—26.

NAYS—21.

do again. Is it prudent, is it wise, to place our interests and happiness in such dishonest hands? Let our "chief consul Quoggle" answer the question.

We have feebly and coldly exposed other prominent reasons why the South (may we not add the Union?) should repudiate Mr. Van Buren's re-election to the Presidency. Our objections are predicated upon historical facts, which we deem important.

Public men are public property, and it is one of the prerogatives of freemen to canvass their qualifications and merits, and it should be the pride and glorious of a confederacy of an independent people, to see a portion of its citizens engaged in discussing their political acts. Nothing affords the friends of Mr. Clay greater pleasure, than to meet a candid and honorable opponent in fair and open discussion, and they call upon the friends of Mr. Van Buren to make a similar declaration—to come forward and claim the encounter.

PATRIOTISM.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Mr. Preston.—On perusing the eloquent remarks of the Hon. Mr. Preston, before the Richmond Whig Convention of Delegates, I was forcibly reminded of the following article, which appeared some years since in a Kentucky paper, and which you will confer a favor, by inserting in your Journal. A WHIG.

"At last, in the grand review through each successive generation the question will be, what have a man done for his country, and not what the country has done for the man, and whether stand that ordeal in which passion and prejudice has no part, better than Henry Clay? Could a man but look beyond the misty and obscure horizon by which his vision is at present limited, into the clear and unclouded light with which posterity illuminates the past, and view in succession the candidates for a world's applause, his heart would bound within him, as he heard the herald proclaiming the approach of Henry Clay. When the demand is made, what has he done to entitle him to distinction?—a voice from the great continent of South America, would be heard to exclaim: He pointed us to the road of freedom—he waved aloft, as a flaming brand, the eternal rights of man, and the powers of his eloquence emboldened us to dare to be free. From the countless soils which whiten the ocean, the Mariner would exclaim: he was the advocate of Sailor's rights, and urged his country to break down the despotism of the seas. In union with these, the soldiers of freedom would send forth a shout from their ranks, hailing the orator who had cheered them in the darkest hour of their struggle, and forced his reluctant country to remember the "poor soldier."—Then would the friends of peace be seen advancing with their olive and laurel crown to reward the man who had twice shielded his native land from civil war. They would point to Henry Clay as the bright example of self devotion to the good of his kind.—Added to this, would be the successful hum of busy industry, hastening to speak the praises of this great encourager of the arts and pursuits of civil life, while from every quarter of the globe, the Statesmen would hail him as the able projector of those grand designs, which constitute a State. And when the question is asked, why such a man was not raised to the most exalted station among his countrymen, all that will be necessary to answer the enquiry will be to point to faction, vainly endeavoring to hide its diminished head and escape from odium. If Clay is destined never to reach the Presidency, the loss will be his country's, not his own. He has 'lived down calumny,' even if gratitude is withheld. In the walks of private life he will find fathering around him, the heart-felt wishes for his happiness, and without the trappings of power he will have much of its substance. His opinions will be sought after in times of difficulty and troubles; and to the groves of Ashland politicians will repair, that they may learn wisdom.

The retirement of such a man will attract more of public regard than the highest exaltation of an inferior man."

What is Law Like?—Law is like a country dance, people are led up and down in it till they are fairly tired out. Law is like a book of surgery—there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is like physic too, they that take the least of it are the best off. It is like a homely gentle-woman "very well to follow," and a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us. Law is like a new fashion, people are bewitched to get into it: "and like bad weather," most people are glad to get out of it.

Music and Money.—A punster, asked by a musician, whether he was not a lover of harmony, replied, "Yes, but I prefer it when it is abridged, for then it, is money; and that, my friend, is the better half of it. I have no objection to your notes, but I like those of the Bank of England much better: you may make goal tunes, but those make infinitely the best tunes." "How so? That Bank notes are good things I allow: but pray, what tune will they make? 'The best tune in the world; fortune.—*Music's Resign.*

The Boston Gazette says that Daniel Webster intends to visit Europe with his family, the present season. He will sail from New York about the 1st of May, for Liverpool, and will return next autumn.

From the National Intelligencer.

WAR AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION!

We have [illegible] to the publication of the annual [illegible] of the Supreme Court of the United States, and we gave vent to the first [illegible] of indignation which an incident [illegible] could naturally inspire in the breast of any friend to the Constitution of the United States, as illustrative of the value of all its [illegible]

[illegible] the opposite party a decision in favor of the [illegible] during the existence of contracts, which might have been considered a matter of course in any enlightened country, and the subject of rejoicing on the occasion of congratulation to our readers. We gave over doing it; because we had seen at that time no intimation of a disposition, any where to impugn that decision.

Since our notice of the subject, however, we have had sent to us a number of the Harrisburg "Reporter"—which we understand to be the organ of the present Executive of Pennsylvania—containing a series of remarks, in the true Locofoco spirit, upon the decision of the Supreme Court referred to, showing the exasperation of that party at being foiled, by the firmness of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in their attempt to obtain its sanction to their levelling and demoralizing doctrines.

The remarks of "the Reporter," to which we refer, sum up as follows:

"We are not prepared to submit to this doctrine. We are prepared to take our stand, now and forever, against it. *We are ready to battle for the rights, the unalienable rights of the People*—and THE FIRST BLOW THAT WE STRIKE IS AGAINST THE LIFE JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES—THE JUDICIAL NOBLEMEN OF AMERICA.

"Our next Legislature will doubtless prepare an amendment to the Constitution of the United States destroying the life tenure of the Judges—and so instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress. Our example will be followed by our sister States—and the short period of five years will see the last remnant of British aristocracy blotted out from the supreme law of the land."

The Italics and the Capitals of this extract are not ours, but the Reporter's. We are glad that the grand project of the Locofocos is so prominently, so emphatically, and so unequivocally avowed. Here, at least, is no disguise, and can be no evasion. It cannot be pretended in *this* case, as it has lately been in regard to the antisocial orgies in Tammany Hall, that they have no connexion with the politics of the party of which Tammany Hall, is the head quarters. In the article now before us we have, *in terms*, a declaration of WAR AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION. There is to be a *battle, and blows*; and "the first blow" is to be struck at the sanctuary of all the rights, personal or political, secured by our Constitution to the People of the United States. The purpose is broadly, plainly, undeniably avowed as being one to be the first aim of the party now in the ascendant in the State of Pennsylvania; which had flattered itself that it was in the ascendant in the Supreme Court; and which now proposes to beat down that Court because it has not been able to either intimidate or corrupt it.

This is a case too serious to be treated with the ridicule and contempt due to the distempered ravings of the *Disciples of Nature* at Tammany Hall. It is the authentic proclamation of the creed of a party claiming the suffrages of the People for the same predominance in the General Government that they now wield to its ineffable disgrace in the Government of the State of Pennsylvania.

Can it be necessary for us, in converse with our readers, to portray the consequences of the success of such a party, and of such doctrines? Or is it not enough to say that it was expressly to guard against the arts of such demagogues, and against the crimes which necessarily follow in their train, that the Judiciary of the United States was established, and made what it is? The framers of the Constitution had before them the map of the world's history. They adopted the best of all the institutions ever devised for the protection of life, liberty, and property, in the most perfect form that the wisdom of ages had given to it. They established by the same act the trial by jury and the independence of the Judiciary; and he who would abrogate the latter would be only consistent to dispense also at the same time with that other protector of private right, the trial by jury.

We shall not insult the understandings of our readers by any argument in favor of the supremacy and independence, under the Constitution, of the Judicial authority. If the Representative principle be the foundation of this Government, the Judiciary is the key-stone, the impairing of which in its essential feature would bring down the whole edifice into a mass of crumbling ruins.

In one word, the *only* security which we have for the sufficiency of the restraints, as well as for the rights recognised by the Constitution, whether as regards States or individuals, is the very feature of the Judiciary against which "the first blow" of successful Locofocoism is to be aimed. Without that guard over all, the reservations to the States and to the People, contained in the Constitution, would be of no more worth than the strip of parchment on which they are engrossed, and our Government would become one vast illimitable and unfathomable Despotism.

A wager is a fool's argument.

DEBTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

The following table, prepared by Mr. Flagg, late Comptroller, for the Albany Argus, shows the total amount of stock issued, and authorized to be issued in eight more states, which have resorted to this mode of raising money. Where the returns from the financial officer of any State did not afford all the information which was desired, the State laws have been examined to ascertain the extent of the authorized issues.

Maine,	$554,976 00
Massachusetts,	4,200,000 00
New York,	18,262,406 80
Pennsylvania,	27,306,790 00
Maryland,	11,492,980 73
Virginia,	6,662,069 00
South Carolina,	5,752,670 19
Alabama,	10,800,000 00
[illegible]	33,735,000 00
[illegible]	7,148,166 66
[illegible]	7,360,000 00
[illegible]	6,101,000 00
[illegible]	11,800,000 00
[illegible]	11,600,000 00
[illegible]	2,500,000 00
[illegible]	7,000,000 00
[illegible]	3,000,000 00
[illegible]	5,340,000 00
	$170,805,179 35
If to the above is added the amount deposited by the U. S. in the Treasuries of the several States for safe keeping,	28,101,644 97
It makes the aggregate debt of all the States, existing and authorized,	198,907,824 32

The objects for which the above loans were authorised are thus classified in a second table.

For banking,	$53,649,000
For canals,	60,201,551
For rail roads,	42,872,084
For turnpikes and M'Adamized roads,	6,518,958
For miscellaneous objects,	8,474,684
	$170,806,177

A third table shows the amount of Stock issued and authorized to be issued by the above States in each period of five years, from 1820 to 1825, and from 1835 to 1838, which was as follows:

From 1820 to 1825,	$12,790,728
" 1825 to 1830,	13,679,689
" 1830 to 1835,	40,002,769
" 1835 to 1838, (say 3½ years)	107,223,808
	$174,696,994

About four millions and a half of dollars issued by New York from 1830 to 1835, and embraced in this last table, have been redeemed. Virginia has a war debt of $343,139 27, contracted previous to 1820, and South Carolina a revolutionary debt of $193,780 12, which are not included.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

A Mr. John Gordon died a short time since, near Turiff, Banffshire, having attained the remarkable age of one hundred and thirty two years. All travellers who chanced to call at the neighbouring inn of Turiff were uniformly directed by the landlady, Mrs. Wallace, to the cottages of the patriarch, where they would see (she used to say) the oldest man in Banffshire, "ay, or in the world." Among the visitors one day, about the close of harvest, was a young Englishman, who, coming up to the door of the cottage accosted a venerable looking man, employed in knitting hose, with "so my old friend, can you see to knit at your advanced period of life? one hundred and thirty two is truly a rare age." "De'il's i' the man; it will be my grandfather ye'r seeking—I'm only seventy three—ye'll find him round the corner of the house." On turning round the corner the stranger encountered a debilitated old man, whose whitened locks bore testimony to his having long passed the meridian of life, and whom the stranger at once concluded to be John Gordon himself. "You seem wonderfully fresh, my good sir, for so old a man; I doubt not but you have experienced many vicissitudes in the course of your very long life." "What's your will, sir?" inquired the person addressed, whose sense of hearing was somewhat impaired. The observation was repeated. "Oh, ye'll be wanting my father, I reckon—he's i' the yard there." The stranger now entered the garden, where he at last found the venerable old man busily employed in digging potatoes, and humming the ballad of the battle of Harlaw. "I have had some difficulty in finding you, friend, as I successively encountered your grandson and son, both of whom I mistook for you; indeed they seem as old as yourself. Your labor is rather hard for one of your advanced age." "It is (replied John) but I am thankful that I am able for't, as the laddies, puir things, are no verra stout now." The united ages of the worthy trio amounted to upwards of 300 years.—*London Ex.*

Courtesy costs nothing, but begets feelings of kindness and respect—which ought to be highly prized in this dependant world, where every man must be indebted to his neighbor for assistance of some description. The following lines from Spenser's "Faerie Queene" are worthy of attention:

COURTESIE.

Amongst them all grows not a fayrer flowre,
Than is the bloom of comlie courtesie:
Which though it on a lowlie stalke doe bowre
Yet brancheth forth in true nobilitie;
The gentle mind by gentle deedes is knowne,
For a man by nothing is so well bewrayed
As by his manners.—

A daily paper printed on a "large sheet" is now issued at Ann Harbor, Michigan—where only a few years ago, there was not a white man.

Bold Project—A New State out of the Old Thirteen.—The West Tennessean, at Paris, gravely entertains the project of making all that Western portion of Kentucky and Tennessee, west of Tennessee River, together with the Northern part of the State of Mississippi, a new State, which, with the Mississippi River for its Western Boundary, would be almost entirely surrounded by a well defined water line of river navigation. Mutuality of interest and geographical position are the arguments used. Certain it is, many of our States are most awkwardly shaped by their civil limitations: some are parallelograms, some rhomboids or trapeziums, and of every other conceivable arbitrary diagram, without the slightest reference apparently to their natural features.—These arrangements, however, were the necessary results of the conflicting claims to territory, when the limits were adjusted, between proximate States. It is not likely, among the old thirteen, that there will now, at this late day, be any breaking up of those boundaries. It is a hazardous step, and we should pause before disturbing the relations which exist between the States as integral portions of a united confederacy of independent sovereignties, on the reservation of the distinctive individuality of each of which governments depends the security and liberty of the whole. If an old State would consent to be split up and weakened, it must be by her own act. No doubt great good would result from a better arrangement than exists in many. Some are, by an oversight, shut out from those maritime advantages and that extent of sea coast which of right belonged to them. On the lake country, this has been better attended to. Let the new States look to a just participation with each other in every local advantage of water or lake privilege to be obtained.—*N. Y. Star.*

A Good Beginning.—The Whigs of the House of Representatives in the last Congress tacked to the appropriation bills a proposition that the printing for the Executive Departments should be given out by contract, upon proposals previously advertised for. Heretofore the work, amounting to several thousand dollars per annum, has been given to the Editor of the Globe, who was permitted to charge the highest prices. By the following article from the *Madisonian*, it will appear that the work will be performed by other hands. *So far so good.*

Executive Department Printing.—The printing for the principal Executive Departments, for some years past bestowed nearly exclusively on the editor of the Globe, and executed at his own prices, has, we understand, been contracted for, to be done by others, at prices far below those which he offered to do it at, though far below those which he has been charging heretofore, with the exception of printing the census when the returns shall have been made.

Thus is he short of ten to twelve thousand dollars a year profit. Verily, *the dynasty of the Globe approaches its end.*

Cruelty.—We understand by the Montgomery (Ala.) papers, and from private sources, that the Swiss females who lately passed through this place, and who manifested so much energy in their efforts to realize a livelihood, were most inhumanly treated in our neighboring city, by some monsters in human shape. The ignorant and unsuspecting foreigners were induced to accept in pay for "a Song," what they supposed to be some wine; but what afterwards proved to be a strong mixture of Croton Oil and Cantharides. The result was at first only brutally disgusting, but afterwards proved nearly fatal in several instances. The barbarians who were guilty of the outrage were, we have heard, bound over to answer to the laws of the State. The punishment so justly deserved will doubtless be inflicted with an unsparing hand.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

There are some curious passages in the reported speech of General Hamilton, at a public dinner in Texas, on the 21st ult.

"You will, I am sure, be convinced of the policy of abolishing that contrivance of national monopoly, perfidy and fraud, called a custom-house.

"No protective tariffs, conceived in a spirit of sectional selfishness, and enforced by the injustice of a despotic majority, can fetter your industry, or retard the immense expansion of the sources of your national wealth.

"The Anglo-Saxon race have been the greatest land robbers on the face of the earth; yet we are essentially *a debt-paying people.*"

This last sentence, to a Texan audience, we should imagine, was calculated to make the folks feel rather particular.—*New Orleans Courier.*

TREASURY ARITHMETIC.

The following piquant Epigram has just appeared at Washington:

In Tariff times, when Adams reigned,
How swiftly was the Treasury drained!
His millions when we came to see,
The tens were one, the units three,
This was too bad, and, in a storm,
We roared for "Jackson and Reform,"
Both came; and now, so great's the fun,
The tens are three, the units one!

The Sugar Crop of Pennylvania.—The Washington, Pa. Reporter states that a citizen named Finley, in that county, made during the season just past, from *three sugar trees, seventy pounds of dry sugar and two gallons of molasses!* And it is the opinion of the Somerset Herald, that *one million* pounds of Sugar have been made in that county this season.

From the Carolina Watchman.

RESOLUTION OF THE GRAND JURY OF WILKES COUNTY, AT SEPT. TERM, 1838.

In a Republican Government, instituted by the people to the policy, the acts and principles of their rulers and public agents, a revelation of a most sacred duty, their highest rights and dearest interests.

The defiance of Public Opinion, the disregard of the general welfare, and the factious struggle to maintain abused power, evinced in the history of the present administration, are calculated to rouse the fears of the Country, for the purity and continuance of our free institutions, and stimulate the patriotism of the people to resolute action.—In pursuance of these views, in our opinion, it is the duty of the People to unite in a zealous and decided expression of their opinions and judgments on the present policy of our government, and the approaching political events of the country. And for the performance of this common duty on their part, and for other purposes that concern their common interest: We, the Grand Jury of said county, invite the People of Wilkes to meet at the Court House on Tuesday of next May Court, and that public notice be given of the proposed meeting.

The above Resolution unanimously adopted.

JAMES MARTIN, *Foreman.*

HUGH BROWN, THOMAS LAND,
JAMES M. PARKS, ELI PETTY,
JAS. STEWART, WILLIAM HORTON,
JOHN FERGUSON, A. CHURCH,
AARON FELTZ, JOSEPH PINNEL,
J. WITHERSPOON, JESSE FERGUSON,
R. T. STEELE, ROBERT HAYS,
JOEL TRIPLETT, JOSHUA LAWS,
THOMAS ISBELL,

After adopting the foregoing Preamble and Resolution, on motion, the above Grand Jurors proceeded to vote for a suitable person for the next President of the United States, which resulted in the unanimous choice of *HENRY CLAY*, of Kentucky.

JAMES MARTIN, *Foreman.*

JOSEPH PINNEL, *Secretary.*

We offer no apology for giving publicity to the following letter from that distinguished public servant, and most estimable man, Gen. Edmund Jones, in connection with the above excellent Resolutions. We know not how it may be in the other great divisions of North Carolina, but it must be manifest to the most casual observer, that the Great Whig Party of the West, is cordially devoted to the cause of Mr. CLAY.

WILKESBOROUGH, 12th April, 1839.

Mr. H. C. Jones:—The communication from the Grand Jury of the great Whig Republican County of Wilkes, will furnish the public with some idea of the strength of Mr. CLAY, and of the fixed determination of the county to support him. The poor youth of Virginia, who inherited nothing from his ancestors, but "ignorance and indigence," is rising in the public esteem. Born in an humble sphere; and having for a long series of years many trials and difficulties to combat, when trying his fortune in the West, when a wilderness. Mr. CLAY by his unconquerable firmness, great talents and warm love of country, has done more for that country than any man now living. The humble writer of this was present when the question of the next Presidency was put to a vote by the Grand Jury, and was much gratified to observe the zeal of the whole of that most respectable body in favor of that great, much abused and reviled friend of his whole country. One of the Jurors when his name was called answered, "HENRY CLAY," "and if I had them, I would give him as many votes, as Mr. Van Buren has [illegible] to the Government," and several others made remarks something similar. The Whigs I know are confident of expelling the present party from power, but let them remember, that we fight against an army of office holders; against their money, their bribery and their corruption: and against the whole power and patronage of the Executive; let us, therefore, not suffer ourselves to slumber in the great cause of redeeming our beloved country.

Most respectfully, your old and
Republican Whig Friend,
EDMUND JONES, of Wilkes.

The Madisonian hazards the prediction, that before the next regular session of Congress, every one of the Executive Departments will have at its head a thorough going *United States Bank* advocate. It goes farther, indeed, and says that Mr. Van Buren, himself, probably, before July, 1840, be the open advocate of a National Bank! The Madisonian also ventures on another prediction, which is worthy of note. After alluding to a 'certain Senator,' from a Southern State, who was at the extra session as favorable to the Bank, as he was bitter against the Administration, that paper says: 'a mighty change has recently been wrought upon this individual, now no longer Senator, and this U. S. Bank supporter has become a supporter of the Administration!' The prophecy is then hazarded that this same ex Senator 'will have placed in his hands the seals of the Treasury, before the summer solstice arrives.' We presume, Mr. King, of Georgia, is meant by the Madisonian; and in reference to this prediction, we can only say, with it—*nous verrons.*

A letter from Germany, published in the New York Observer, makes very serious charges against Mr. Buckingham, the oriental traveller, who has been during some months past, delivering Lectures in various parts of the United States, upon Eastern Character, Geography, Topography, &c. to crowded audiences. The letter referred to, alledges that Mr. Buckingham has not visited the countries which he describes, and claims to have done, or that his observations of them were entirely erroneous, as he does not describe them truly.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Marriage Extraordinary.—On the 7th ult. at Augusta, Georgia, Mr. HIRAM DILL, aged 14, was married to Miss MARY ANN LANGLEY, aged 13. This almost equals Hindoo marriages which are sometimes made before the parties are weaned.—*N. C. Patriot.*

The Wandering Piper has piped his last lay. He died in Dublin a short time since, but did not disclose his name to any one but his spiritual confessor. His statement was that many years ago he made a wager, binding himself to pursue that extraordinary career of life.

Charlotte:

Thursday, May 2, 1839.

☞ COTTON—Was selling at Fayetteville on the 24th ult. at 14 a 14¼—prime would bring 15; at Cheraw on the 26 at 14 a 17½; at Columbia on the 20th at 12½ a 16½.

☞ We are gratified in being able to state that the yield of our Mines still continues very good, and we hear of new veins being opened and the ore proving to pay well for the search.

We also saw the other day a fine specimen of Gold obtained by one of the Commissioners from the Cherokee country—the quality is fine being worth 94 cents per dwt.

☞ SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The body met a few days ago in Charleston, some account of which is given in another column. As usual, on the occasion, a sumptuous dinner was provided for the delegates, at which universal good feeling and hilarity prevailed. The following complimentary toast to North Carolina was given:

By Mr. Rhett, Esq.—*North Carolina*—She was up and doing when the battle was fought for Independence from abroad, she is not found wanting when we strive for Independence at home.

Edward J. Hale, Esq., of North Carolina, made the response for our near neighbor, and in the course of his remarks he alluded to the circumstance that the distinguished Senator present from South Carolina had spoken of several of the Southern States, as having been asleep, until of late, and had once spoken of North Carolina as buried in a protracted sleep. He was very glad to announce that his native State, whatever she may have been, was no longer asleep, she had risen like a strong man from her slumber, and was up and doing in the race of enterprize and improvement. She was rapidly developing all her resources, multiplying her facilities of internal and external intercourse, and was making such progress in manufactures, that ere long she would be found importing cotton from her Southern neighbors, and exporting her fabrics in return. He gave

The City of Charleston: May she continue to fight the great battle of Southern commerce, until the sun shall have reached its meridian—and then may it be commanded to stand still forever.

The remarks of Mr. Hale brought out Mr. Pearson, who humorously conceded that he had on one occasion, at a meeting of his constituents, *half in jest and half in earnest*, called North Carolina "the Rip Van Winkle of the South," but if he had imagined it would have given offence, or that it would have travelled beyond the walls of the building, where it was spoken, he would never have uttered it. He was free to confess, however, that if may have done North Carolina *some* service—and he had freely mingled since with her generous people, and believed in his heart they had forgiven him for it. He admitted that she was now *wide awake*, and a worthy compeer of her sisters in the race of enterprize and glory.—*Charleston Courier.*

☞ LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—The steam ship Great Western arrived at New York on the 15th ult., after a passage of 22½ days.—The news is of a pacific character, although some of the tory papers in England were trying to cause a rupture between the two countries. A special Government Messenger came by this arrival and there is very little probability of our amicable relations with England being disturbed. The most cheering news for our agricultural friends is an advance in the Cotton market. The sales were extensive on the 22d March and at an advance of ⅛d to ¼d. We extract the following paragraph in relation to the Boundary Question from the correspondence of the National Intelligencer:

"The News is that of Peace. The Message of Mr. Van Buren was carried out in 17 days, but the proceedings of Congress, which went out in the steam-ship Liverpool, had not reached London. The hot remarks imputed to Mr. Webster were, however, copied in the London papers, with all the warm debate in the United States Senate of that day, as reported in some of the New York papers. The Ministerial Press is very considerate. A very mad print, the Liverpool Mail, raves. The London Morning Herald and Standard, high tory prints of not much influence, also talk of cannon and big guns—but the Times, which is generally our bitterest enemy, the organ of Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, as well as of the London merchants of the Conservative faith, speaks with unexpected force of peace. It even advocates a compromise—a concession—the bargain of the boundary line of the lower part of the St. John for the Canada road. Now, if the great Opposition organ talks thus, it will powerfully advance what we know to be the peaceable views of the British Ministry. The *Memorandum* of the British Minister and Mr. Forsyth afforded universal satisfaction. The calamity of a war is felt with as much force on the other side of the Atlantic as on this. There was great uneasiness in London, and an entire suspension of business in all American securities—but the belief was almost universal, that the good understanding between the two nations would be restored."

Rapid Travelling.—By means of the Wilmington Rail Road and Steam Boat Line, we lately travelled to Charleston, spent nearly three days there, one day in Wilmington, and were absent from home but six days, having travelled nearly six hundred miles, with the loss of only one night's rest.—*Fay. Obs.*

Rhode Island.—There is no choice of Governor at the late election, in consequence of the whigs running two tickets. The whigs have a majority of both Houses of the Legislature.

FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

20th of May.

Mr. Editor: I attended the meeting of the 20th of April to receive the report of the Committee in relation to the celebration of the 20th of May, under feelings of high expectations of hearing a real stirring speech, according to the rumor spread abroad by the busy tongues of men. But I was disappointed not only in this, but in finding so much apathy in relation to the subject on the part of those who lingered in listless inactivity along the streets, or who seemed to dread the annoyance of the figure headed monster of party ascendancy: I thought, if ever a duty of patriotism to celebrate any epoch which has mark of the progress of any grand political event, or offer a tribute of respect to the shade of our departed Sires, in whose breasts the fire of liberty burnt so early, who laughed at tyranny, fought our battles and upheld the pillars of liberty, that this day, above all others ought to be commemorated by the citizens of this County in a dignified manner. For to us, and, perhaps to the Country generally, this step was more important, than the national Declaration of independence—yes there is no shadow of doubt in my own mind that it, in connection with the bold attitude the State assumed during that troublesome time, was one of the strongest links in the whole chain of circumstances which spread the fires of freedom through the Colonies and armed them with a spirit of successful resistance. Though other events have stood more prominently in public view, as the apparent cause, yet the one mentioned which laid the foundation of great political change frequently lies concealed, while that which directly nerves the arm and excites the feeling to action is spread abroad by the busy tongues of men as the true cause, being only the consequence of something antecedent, for revolutions fixed in wisdom are never the offspring of sudden excited feelings, but are effected by a long chain of circumstances the first of which is often the most important of all. Had this bold and gigantic step been taken by the sons of Virginia, it would, in the language of Jefferson, have spread like lightning through every newspaper in the Union, and kindled both sides of the Atlantic. But the unobtrusive character of our citizens, content with conscious worth, had nearly let this bright star sink into oblivion, while others were eager to collect every fragment of importance to enthrone themselves on public opinion as being the master spirits of that dark day. Why sir, when this State found that historians had stinted the measure of honor due her worth or began to blaze abroad this noble act, did Virginia with Jefferson at her head fly into such a rage! Doubtless because aware that it, if established in connection with the bold energy of this State, would strike like a thunder bolt upon the pillars of her glory and from her wreath pluck the brightest jewel that ever encircled the brow of Jefferson. Yes, and to sink the character of our citizens in the estimation of others and to deprive us of this star their tongues seem never to grow weary in heaping upon us the abusive epithets, a want of talents, of public spirit and individual energy. Every man who loves his native State, in whose veins flows the blood of freedom, ought to spurn this foul calumny with indignant scorn. It is true, there is not so much noisy talent, not so much blustering public spirit, an over anxiety to blaze abroad the worth of our distinguished sons (as in other states) which frequently proves itself the child of folly, rather than the offspring of wisdom or prudence. But that there is a penetrating discernment in descrying danger, political worth and moral firmness in the hour of trouble, and talent to direct our interest policy equal to that of her sister States, is equally true. For our worth is reflected back by many distinguished sons who, having sought homes in other climes have sat upon the topmost height of glory or shone as stars of the first magnitude. Many brave men died before the time of Agamemnon, who lie beneath the sod unknown (says Horace) because there was wanting a Poet to sing their praise. Even so, many deeds of valor lie recorded in the archives of our illustrious families, or have mouldered in the ruins of time, which if brought to light, would shed a halo of glory around the stars of our political firmament and be an honor to any people. This is the real cause that has thrown the character of this State so much into the shade and shorne her of her glory, not that there is wanting talent to vindicate her claims, but too much remissness, a cold indifference in relation to our public servants, in rendering honor where honor is due. This is the political lever that elevates a People in the scale of civilization, arms the public servant with energy and valor to confront the difficulties of his station, and nerves the youth and fires his breast with zeal to outstrip their fathers in greatness and usefulness. Shall we not in a dignified manner, hail the dawn of that auspicious day which proclaims in bright characters our forefathers patriotism? Does not the spirit of patriotism breath through every word of that Declaration? How clear and dignified the style! how chaste and pointed the diction, yet how firm and decisive the tone! How different from the harsh denunciations and low vile epithets which characterizes too many journals of the present day which, if it proves any thing, proves them cowards at bottom, for the spirit of true patriotism is not wont to vent itself in such vile denunciations. Shall we, who tread the ground where first the spark of liberty broke out, permit the honor of that day to wane away—the brightest star that shed its twinkling light through the shade of that troublesome time, or that has since blazoned the pages of history—go down into oblivion and sink in the grave unhonored or unsung. I trust that the blood which throbs our bosoms, will not suffer the public spirit that blazed out with such fervor a few years since, to vanish like a flash of lightning "which ceases to be ere one can say it lightens." Let this day, as the year rolls round, be hailed with cheers and shouts of joy, then our youth, as they enquire with swelling hearts what mean these shouts, will be told in peals of thunder, that their forefathers sorely oppressed by the dire hand of oppression, left their native climes and sought homes in foreign lands, but when there pursued with the same unrelenting spirit, their indomitable spirits rose in self-defence and at one blow cut off the tyrant's arm, which spread the flames of freedom like a "fire that sweeps the whole earth before it." Then will their throbbing hearts glow with patriotism at the heroic grandeur of their forefather's valor—then will their bouyant spirits mount up on eagle's wings where liberty sets enthroned and revere the land that gave them birth. Whether they spend their lives on their native soil, or cast their lots in Alabamas "ever verdant green," or in the fat valley of the distant west, where the Mississippi glitters in the sun-beams with a world of wealth upon its bosom, the honors and endearments of their native land will crowd upon their minds, and their tongues will break forth in praise of old Mecklenburg. Yes, their happy spirits will sigh in the language of the Poet,

"Land of my birth and where my fathers sleep!
Oft shall remembrance turn to thee and weep.
Though my footsteps may be doom'd to wander far
Affection trembles to her polar star,
Till the last throb shall lay this bosom low,
When memory and affection cease to glow."

D. I. R.

(FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.)

Mr. Editor: In [illegible] of the 25th inst. I find the proceedings of a meeting, which appears to have been held at the Court House in Salisbury on the 20th inst. for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the 20th of May, a day which every North Carolinian will be proud to see and which will shine bright in the pages of her history. I was much grieved after having read the proceedings to find, that the people of Salisbury had taken the whole matter in their own hands. The County of Cabarrus being a part of the old County of Mecklenburg, and unless I am much mistaken a large proportion of the population of this portion of the State consists of descendants from the Mecklenburgers to complain, but I do think that we should at least have been recognized to some honor in the Declaration and permitted to participate in the Celebration as we are willing to do. But instead of either being invited or requested to send our Volunteers [illegible] to be placed to the credit of Mecklenburg County and alone." The citizens of [illegible] County are anxious to know why they are to be recognized as having any claims to the honor of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, when they and ever [illegible] in the Celebration.

A CITIZEN OF CABARRUS.

April 27th, 1839.

[FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

In pursuance of notice, a meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus County was held at the Court House in Concord on the 27th inst., and on motion, James Young, Esq., was called to the Chair and Dr. Elish Fred. Harris appointed Secretary, when on motion of Dr. A. J. Shankle, Col. D. M. Barringer was requested to explain the object of the meeting, which was done in a brief and pertinent manner, when the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, the County of Cabarrus was a part of the old County of Mecklenburg on the 20th of May, 1775, and was fully represented in the Convention of the people of said County, which promulgated the Declaration of Independence of that day, absolving all connection with the mother Country and declaring themselves free and independent of the British Crown: and *whereas*, the citizens of Cabarrus County have always and will continue to cherish a grateful recollection of the principles and conduct of their forefathers on that memorable occasion,

Resolved, therefore, That we will celebrate the ensuing 20th of May without distinction of party.

Resolved, That it is proper to have a Public Oration and that Col. D. M. Barringer be requested to deliver the same.

Resolved, That the Declaration of Independence of the 20th of May, 1775, be read and that the Committee of Arrangements select the reader.

Resolved, That a Public Dinner be furnished on the occasion and that the Revolutionary Soldiers of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus Counties be invited to partake of the same and join in the Celebration.

Resolved, That the Reverend Clergy of the County be invited to attend.

Resolved, That the Companies of Cavalry and Volunteer Companies of Cabarrus County be invited to attend and parade on that day.

Resolved, That Col. W. C. Means be appointed Martial of the Day and Col. John Shinpock assistant.

Resolved, That Gen. P. Barringer be appointed President of the day and Dr. E. F. Harris, James Young, Esq., A. Houston, Esq., Gen. W. Alexander and Col. [illegible] Vice Presidents.

Resolved, That Robt. Kirkpatrick, Esq., L. B. Krimminger, Maj. J. Cannon, Dr. M. M. Orr, T. S. Henderson, Dr. J. B. Young, Col. John O. Wallace, Elias Micenhamer, W. A. Long, J. B. Moss, C. W. Harris, Esq., Robt. A. Young, Jos. O. Pharr, Franklin Pharr, Capt. J. W. White, Capt. J. C. Frazier, John Still, Jun., Esq., Col. W. A. Weddington, Maj. J. M. M'Lean, W. H. Archibald, Esq., John Rogers, A. C. M'Rea, Esq., J. M. Cannon and A. H. Moss, be appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

Resolved, That Dr. K. P. Harris, W. Barringer, Esq., C. Phifer, Esq., and Dr. M. M. Orr be appointed a Committee of Invitation.

Resolved, That W. Barringer, Esq., Dr. A. J. Shankle, Col. W. C. Means, R. W. Allison, Esq., R. C. Carson, C. Phifer, Esq., W. S. Harris, Col. D. M. Barringer, E. R. Gibson and J. F. Phifer be appointed a Committee of Toasts.

Resolved, That the citizens of Concord be requested to suspend all manner of business from the hour of 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on that day.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Salisbury papers and Charlotte Journal.

JAMES YOUNG, *Chair'n.*

K. P. Harris, *Sec'y.*

Old Rip.—A Delegate from Georgia, in the late Southern Convention, alluding to the fact that Savannah was not represented in that body, proposed that the mantle of Rip Van Winkle should be shipped from Wilmington, in a slow sailing vessel, with a sleepy crew, and landed at Savannah. A pretty good idea.—*Fay. Obs.*

Rise in Prices.—The wife of Capt. James Price, living about twelve miles from this place, recently gave birth to three children! two sons and a daughter; whose aggregate weight, the day after they "came into this breathing world," was just eighteen pounds. The Captain is a thorough going Whig, and thus proves that *no defalcation* exists in his branch of the *Price* family. We learn that the mother and children are doing well.—*ib.*

Florida Indians.—About the 1st of this month a murder was committed in Ware county, (Geo.) by the Indians, on the person of the wife of Mr. Nimrod Rawlison.—The murder was committed within three quarters of a mile of one of the military posts—Fort Moneyack. It is supposed that there are yet some straggling Indians in the Okefinokee, by some of whom this murder has been perpetrated.

Common Schools in Pennsylvania.—The Keystone State is coming up to the work in earnest. Of 1033 districts into which the State was divided, under the act of June 1836, (exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia,) 840 have within the past year assessed a school tax, and received their portion of the public money. The number of schools in these 840 districts is 5269, male teachers 4758, female teachers 1974, male scholars 127,677 female scholars 106,042. Total scholars 233,719.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

This body assembled in Charleston on Monday the [illegible] pursuant to the call of the Governor of South Carolina, and delegates from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and the Territory of Florida, [illegible] pleasure of attending [illegible] this town, and as it was [illegible] to listen to [illegible] of such men as Governor Hayne, Gov. Hayen, Gov. Lumpkin, Chancellor Harper, Judge Elmore, Colonel Cunningham, and others [illegible] we expected [illegible] measures [illegible] Convention [illegible] fire, excitement and glory. We say it was but a slight drawback, that it is after all but a natural feeling. Charleston has great advantages, and it well becomes her to make the most of them. We would do the same, if we could, with Fayetteville. We would fain urge her to the improvement of her advantages, and if we were in our power she should be *the* great city of the South. Then why should [illegible] Charleston? We do not rejoice. We bid her God speed. And we attended her Convention because we desire to cultivate a kindly intercourse with a State with which we have many interests in common, whose prosperity cannot impair, if it does not add to, ours; and because we anticipated the personal gratification which we certainly derived, from the collision of the great minds enlisted in the cause. Great good has arisen from these Conventions. A kindly intercourse between the citizens of various States has been promoted;—a feeling of strength and unanimity has been produced on the subject of our peculiar institutions;—the direct trade of the South has already been greatly increased;—dormant capital brought into active employment; and the senseless and unworthy prejudices against trade have been removed in those States where they have long existed.—Facts were stated, showing that many of those Southern merchants who have been in the habit of going to the North to lay in their supplies, have this year stopped in Charleston; and several instances have occurred of merchants examining the goods in Charleston, then proceeding to the North, and after looking there, returning to Charleston, and purchasing their stocks. It was stated, that Charleston, notwithstanding the fire and the yellow fever, had done more, and a better business, than ever before.—We congratulate her.

The proceedings of the Convention, besides the ascertainment of these and other interesting facts, resulted in the adoption of a series of resolutions, in substance as follows:—

1st. That the usual course of trade, through the cities of the North, is injurious to the South, and ought to be corrected.

2d. That as the producers of the great staples which constitute the basis of our foreign commerce, it is right that we should enjoy a fair share of the profits of that commerce.

3d. That full and free discussions, harmony of feeling, and concert of action, should be secured, by reiterated appeals to the public spirit of the South.

4th. That the progress already made towards the accomplishment of these objects, should urge us on to renewed efforts.

5th. That the commercial capital of the South should be enlarged, so as to promote direct importations. That for this purpose a portion of the capital absorbed in other pursuits should be directed to commerce, under the laws authorizing limited copartnerships. That the Banks should lend their aid, and foreign capital and credit be invited. That lines of packets to Europe should be established, and a free intercourse with the interior be established by means of Rail Roads, Canals, and Turnpikes.—That the commercial education of youth should be encouraged. And, that the re-establishment of the Southern Review, as a faithful exponent of the rights and interests of the South, and a cherisher of literature and science, is an object of the deepest interests.

The following committee was appointed on the last named subject, viz: Messrs. Hugh S. Legare, R. Y. Hayne, W. C. Preston, Stephen Elliott, South Carolina; A. B. Longstreet, Geo.; James Gadsden, Florida; John H. Crozier, Tennessee; Edward J. Hale, N. Carolina; Charles T. Pollard, Ala.

Among the interesting events of the occasion, was a splendid Dinner, given by the City of Charleston to the Convention. We presume that not less than six hundred persons sat down to this "feast of reason and flow of soul." The different Southern States were toasted separately and all the distinguished individuals mentioned above as having taken part in the debates, were called out, and delivered speeches, of which the most interesting were those of Mr. Legare, Col. Preston, and Gen. Hayne. The festivities were kept up till a late hour.

A man by the name of Jose Dupre, a Portuguese was killed upon the Railroad, a few days ago. He was employed as a fireman on one of the Locomotives, which in going up the road run the front wheels partially off the track, when he, (frightened it is supposed at the circumstance) jumped from the Engine, fell upon his head, and was instantly killed.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

At a meeting held in the town of Charlotte on the 25th inst. on motion T. J. Holton was appointed Chairman and A. Jones Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions to be submitted to this meeting, viz: J. Sumner, A. Robertson, J. R. Bolton, W. Trotter and C. Crittenden, Esqs.

The Committee after retiring a short time, reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Your Committee appointed to draft Resolutions to [illegible] to submit the following as the result of [illegible] deliberations.

Resolved, That we feel ourselves and our rights [illegible] and that we will appoint a Committee of [illegible] resolutions to be submitted to a subsequent meeting.

Resolved, That we recommend to the above Committee to act in every part with good feelings towards the approaching celebration.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee under the first Resolution, viz: A. Robertson, J. R. Bolton, J. Sumner, A. Graham, W. Trotter, J. Rigler, J. W. Thompson, C. Crittenden and D. Kestler, Esqs.

On motion, said Committee was instructed to report to a meeting to be held at the Courthouse on the evening of the 30th ult.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

In pursuance to adjournment, a meeting assembled in the Courthouse to receive the Report of the meeting and organized the following report was submitted, which was unanimously adopted:

In accordance to a preceding meeting of a portion of the Citizens of Charlotte we the Committee appointed by said meeting for the purpose of drafting a preamble and resolutions do set forth the following:

Whereas, We as American Citizens knowing that by the law of nature and the laws of our country that we are entitled to equal rights with our fellow man, as far as merit doth extend and further we claim not. But knowing that the Agriculturist as the producer of provisions and the Mechanic as the manufacturer of utensils necessary for the same, and machinery for all classes, and the manufacturer of goods who spends his time for the comfort and pride of our country, most assuredly merits as much credit and applause as the purchaser, the vender, or consumer, which are supported by the industrious and laborious part of the community, from which they receive all their rich luxuries and which makes them unjustly feel so much exalted above their supporters, yet we think that this course of things will not always exist. We, therefore, for the promulgation of peace and harmony of the community and the establishment of our rights, do propose the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That we disapprove of the course, which has been adopted by a part of our Citizens in excluding Mechanics from their Committee of Arrangements, for the approaching Celebration of the 20th of May.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is not the object of this meeting to break up or in any way to interrupt the arrangements or proceedings on that occasion, but to assert our rights as fellow townsmen and American Citizens.

3d. *Resolved*, That if no intimations are given us that the exclusion was not a deliberate purpose we shall consider the line of distinction as plainly drawn, and shall act accordingly.

4th. *Resolved*, That a Committee of fifteen be appointed to make arrangements for a meeting to be held shortly after the Celebration of the 20th of May or before in case it should be deemed advisable.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee of 15, viz: C. Crittendan, A. Robinson, J. Sumner, J. P. Pritchard, J. R. Bolton, H. C. Owen, C. Overman, S. P. Alexander, J. Jamison, T. Trotter, J. Colbert, E. Terris, J. Rigler, D. Kestler, J. W. Thompson, Esqs.

On motion, it was made the duty of this Committee to make arrangements for the formation of a "Mechanics Society;" also, to form a Constitution for said Society.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings be published in the Charlotte Journal.

T. J. HOLTON, *Chairman.*

A. Jones, *Secretary.*

Singular Escape.—The Editor of this paper having employed some hands to clean out a well in his yard, was descending into it on Tuesday last, to examine whether the work had been properly done: when the chain broke about six feet from the windlass, and he fell to the bottom (about thirty feet,) without being materially hurt, except a few contusions, which are still very painful.—There was about six inches depth of water at the bottom, on which the large bucket in which he stood, struck plumbly, and no doubt so broke the force of the fall, as to save his life. A negro man weighing two hundred (at least 50 pounds more than Mr. Jones,) had a few minutes before come up by the same chain. The Editor pleads this accident for some neglect of correspondents, and of his editorial duties generally.—*Carolina Watchman.*

Ripe Strawberries and Green Peas have been gathered here for about a week past.—*Fay. Obs.*

Eight Day Brass Repeating Clocks.

THIS article is now offered by the Subscriber at the very low price of $25, made of the finest brass and best cast steel, by a first rate workman, and warranted to perform well.

JOSEPH SUMNER.

April 25, 1839. 1453

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to me, either by Note or Account prior to the first of January 1839, if the same is not paid before the 1st of June, they may expect to pay cost without reserve, *for money I must have.*

W. F. ALEXANDER.

April 23, 1839. 1451

ATTENTION!

Independent Grays.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 11th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipt according to law, with 3 rounds of blank cartridges, for the purpose of drill. By order of the Captain.

F. M. ROSS, O. S.

P. S. Court Martial will be held immediately after parade.

May 1, 1839. 1449

POETRY.

[*From Hoode's Every Day Book.*]

TO THE SUMMER ZEPHYR.

Zephyr, stay thy vagrant flight,
And tell me where you're going:—
Is it to sip off the dew-drop bright
That hangs on the bosom of the lily white
In yonder pasture growing?
Or to revel 'mid roses and mignionette sweet?
Or wing'st thou away some fair lady to meet?
If so, then hie thee away, bland boy,
Thou canst not engage in a sweeter employ.

"From kissing the blue of yon bright summer sky
To the vine-cover'd cottage, delighted, I fly,
Where Lucy the gay is shining;
To sport in the beams of her lovely eye,
While her temples with roses she's twining.
Then do not detain me; I sigh to be there,
To fan her young bosom—to play 'mid her hair."

THE THREE GIFTS.

Addressed to my Daughter—by Mrs. C. B. Wilson of London.

Thou hast the gift of genius!—fatal dower!
Fame's thorny wreath is bidding on thy brow;
And thine will be the poet's magic power
Enchantment's chains round other minds to throw.
Would that my watchful care could keep from thee
So sad a lot—so dark a destiny!

Thou hast the gift of beauty! fatal spell!
To man a lure, to woman but a snare,
Drooping and blighted in the world's parterre;
Script of its earthly fragrance—that doth tell,
A ruin amid weeds, to wake the gazer's sigh.

Thou hast the gift of goodness! oh! my child!
May'st thou retain this pearl above all price,
To guide thy footsteps through life's dangerous wild,
Where roses hide the treach'rous thorns of vice!
A frontlet 'twixt thine eyes, may it be bound,
An amulet 'gainst ills, that gird earth's pilgrims round.

[*Lady's Book.*

LIFE.

"I tell thee," said the old man, "what is life:
A gulf of troubled waters—where the soul,
Like a vexed bark, is tossed upon the waves
Of pain and pleasure, by the wavering breath
Of passions. They are winds that drive it on,
But only to destruction and despair.
I fancy we have known some former state
More glorious than the present; and the heart
Is haunted by dim memories—shadows left
By past felicity. Hence do we pine
For vain aspirings—hopes that fill the mind
With bitter thoughts for their own vanity."

The following lines, "written by a maniac on the walls of his cell," prove, I think very clearly, that in solitude the mind can always work to more advantage, than when surrounded by sounds and sights, which serve to attract the imagination to the material world—for who "amid the busy throng" could have thought, much less expressed the feelings here portrayed? T. S. W.

Could we with ink the ocean fill,
And were the skies of parchment made,—
Were every stalk on earth a quill,
And every man a scribe by trade;—
To write the love of God above
Would drain the ocean dry;
Nor could the scroll contain the whole,
Tho' stretched from sky to sky.

From the Chronicle of the Church.

DEATH.

Reader, if within a few short days you have been called to follow the mortal remains of a lovely, blooming, and an only *sister*, to the silent tomb: to pay the last tribute of affection to all that remained of a beloved and indulgent *father*; to give back to heaven an only *son* and *child*, whose life and happiness was parcel of your own; and then again been summoned to attend the obsequies performed in memory of an affectionate and warm hearted *mother*, then will the responsive note of sympathy that beats in your bosom, tell you far better than we can, the feelings with which we sit down to pen this article, on that most appropriate of all subjects,—*Death*.

But though the hand of God has been heavy upon us, though our heavenly Father has come nigh, and afflicted us often, we sorrow not as those who have no hope, for we trust in God, that through Christ, they have all entered into those mansions of rest, where sorrow and sighing are done away, and where the angelic symphony of praise to God and the Lamb, ascends continually from the whole host of the redeemed.

But though to them eternity is fixed, to us these afflictions, which come upon all, should call us back from our wanderings and waywardness, and lead us humbly to seek remission and forgiveness for our manifold transgressions against our God and Saviour.

To the *impenitent*, the death of a friend is the trump of the archangel, proclaiming in tones of startling thunder, 'prepare to meet thy God;' and to all its summons is, 'be ye also ready.' But while there is to the thoughtless, the careless, and the insecure, nothing in death, but a 'fearful looking for of fiery indignation,' a day of darkness, doubt, and dismay, the humble christian sees by the eye of faith, the glories of that invisible world which lies beyond, where he shall again listen to the voice of his departed friend, and again unite with him in hymning their Maker's praise. But there is perhaps no period in the Christian's life, when his heart is torn by such conflicting emotions, as at that moment when the summons comes from before the throne of God, to call away one in whom all our earthly affections had centred, one to whom we are bound by every tie that can make them dear and lovely. Though conscious that the 'Christian will be silent before God' and that it is his duty to say, *thy will, O Lord, not mine, be done*; it requires a faith of no ordinary kind, to enable us to do this with resignation and composure.

But the chastening hand of God is not laid upon his children in vain or exercised for nought. He afflicts not willingly, but for our benefit,—to teach us the vanity of all earthly joys,—to break away the bonds that chain us down to time and sense, while the addition of another friend into the portals of them, adds another to the number already existing to induce us to wish to depart, and be with Christ.

The Pennsylvanian and the Bank.—Vot you say dere? You vont vait? Ja de bat vont vait dere dollars dere, eare? Vill you vait any de Pargent dere—de rivate, de gold, de paper? I have independent, sir, and do not condescend to notice it.

I gif you notice? what, sare—by de gar! I vill shoot you dis moment, sare, by Gar. I will shoot you de pistole, de gun, de musket, sare—ready? (If you replay de Pargent.)

Ven de other banque pay dere, eare! By Gar, de other banque say de same time! Ven you pay yours, eare! Mine Dere—Mine Dere de is mettle, de silvare gold, separare, Pargent, eare. I vill be revenge, eare. Look here—I tare de dame bank note in little piece—I spit on him—I chaw him—you lose your damn note, eare—I am revenge—I am revenge, I am by Gar, revenge.

So saying, the little Frenchman walked out of the Bank with the imperial air of a Napoleon.—*Steubenville Union.*

Cause of a Quarrel.—"I wish I owned all the pasture land in the world," said Bob. "Well, I wish I owned all the cattle in the world," said Ned. "How could you feed them?" asked Bob. "I'd turn them into your pasture," replied Ned. "No you would'nt. "Yes I would." "No you would'nt." "Yes I would." You shan't!" "I *shall!*" And then came the fisticuffs—and O! how they did fight!—*Manhattan (O.) Advertiser.*

680 acres of Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for Sale his Valuable Lands lying in the upper end of this County. The Lands are situated five miles South of Beaty's Ford on the road leading to Charlotte. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling with all necessary out buildings, and a good Saw Mill and Cotton Gin. About 150 Acres of the Land cleared and under cultivation. The above Lands were originally in three separate Tracts and can be divided to suit purchasers. The above Lands can be had at a reduced price by an early application to the subscriber.

SAMUEL LOWRIE.

April 23, 1839. 447*tf*

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION in which the celebrated *Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters*, are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in genral, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febride action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness, that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phœnix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's 'Good Samaritan,' a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by

T. J. HOLTON, *Agent.*

☞ *A fresh supply just Received.*

To Contractors.

WE wish to contract with some person to erect a Brick Building in the Town of Concord, N. C. to be occupied as a Steam Cotton Factory, of the following dimensions, viz: One Hundred and Ten feet long by forty wide, Two Stories high to be each 11½ feet in the clear, the walls of the 1st Story to be 24 inch thick, the 2d 9 inch, a Stone Foundation and to be covered with Tin. Any person wishing to contract will be able to see specifications of the building by applying to either of us after the 1st day of May next. The contract will be closed by the 15th of May with

E. P. HATHE,
E. W. ALLISON,
CALEB PHIFER.

Concord, April 12, 1839. 450

For Sale,

That pleasantly situated on the Western bank of Rocky Creek, one mile from the Town of Chesterfield, S. C. known as Capt. William Craig's Plantation adjoining the lands of Mr. Robert Craig and others, containing about 500 Acres, 150 of which are cleared and under good cultivation, with a comfortable dwelling House, four Negro Cabins, and every necessary outhouse, all in good repair, a never failing Spring of excellent water convenient to the dwelling House, a Blacksmith Shop, and a good Cotton Gin and Screw. Also, a quantity of Corn and Fodder, and a number of Stock Hogs. The above Plantation is well adapted to the growth of Cotton, and is pleasantly situated in a healthy neighborhood, convenient to Churches, Stores, and Mills, and only 4 miles from the Village of Chesterfield, where the Rail Road will be completed to that place in the course of the present year. The above Plantation will be sold low for Cash, or on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from date, if required. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and view the premises, of which due notice will be given when the sale will take place. Any further information that may be required, can be obtained by calling on the subscriber residing on the premises.

JOSEPH P. SMITH.

April 11, 1839. 449

Lost,

ON the 12th of March last, between Charlotte and Blaney Creek *or* Blaney Creek and Salisbury, a double case Silver WATCH, with Steel Chain and Key. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving it at the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C.

April 2, 1839. 448*tf*

Bacon! Bacon!!

10,000 LBS. fine home cucky BACON for Sale low for Cash. Also, a quantity of fine FLOUR.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

March 6, 1839. 440*tf*

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing under the Firm of *Taylor & Chaffin*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties—all persons indebted to the Firm will pay the same to N. B. Taylor who is authorized to make settlements and give receipts in his own name.

N. B. TAYLOR,
N. S. A. CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, February 1, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of N. S. A. Chaffin in the Firm of Taylor & Chaffin, respectfully informs their customers, and the public that he intends carrying on the Mercantile Business in his own name—in the house formerly occupied by them—and intends using every effort to merit a liberal share of patronage. All persons having unsettled accounts in the above Firm will please close them at an early day.

NATHANIEL B. TAYLOR.

February 1, 1839. 441*tf*

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, on the premises in Steel Creek, I will expose to public sale, two small, but valuable tracts of Land, one containing **30** acres and the other **13** acres, joining each other, on the waters of Armour's Creek, East side of Catawba River, joining the Lands of Wm. Knox and others, formerly owned by Moses Swann and by him conveyed in trust to Stephen M'Rum, since deceased, to secure the payment of certain debts. Also the interest of said Moses Swann on the tract of Land where he now lives. A credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

March 25, 1839. Price adv. $5‡ 448

Important Information

To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps & Spasms.

THE utility of R. S. BERNARD'S *Remedy for Cholera* has ceased to be a problem. Experience, the only sure foundation of Medicinal, as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established what the judicious composition of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of those diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera complaints, led the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experience, however, that of men competent to discriminate accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such in its favor, even the most fastidious in these matters, must lay aside there prejudices.

The indications of cure are—to tranquilize the stomach and bowels; to relieve the excessive puking and purging; to allay the increased irritability of the intestines, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic cases sometimes accompanied with inflammation and ulceration; to overcome the spasms; equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system;—all of which has been effected by the use of *Bernard's Remedy for Cholera*: certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

☞ Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

Land for Sale.

A Handsome improved Farm, situated on the Catawba River, about 4 miles above the Mouth of Sugar Creek, and 12 miles from Charlotte, on the Statesville road, containing about 300 Acres, 150 of which are cleared and under good fence, with two good dwelling Houses, four Negro Cabins, one Barn, a Gin House, and every necessary outhouse, all in good repair. The above Farm is well adapted to the growth of Cotton, and is pleasantly situated in a healthy neighborhood, convenient to Churches, Stores, and Mills, and only 4 miles from the Village of Davidson College. Whoever owns the above Farm will have the advantage of a Ferry across the River, which is a great convenience to the neighborhood, and a Post Office is established at the Ferry, called Davidson College. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to come and view the premises, of which due notice will be given when the sale will take place. Any further information that may be required, can be obtained by calling on the subscriber residing on the premises.

JOHN R. CALDWELL.

March 25th, 1839. 446*tf*

$40,000 guaranteed Warren Shelby-counties fine Seeds.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of the subjoin[illegible] crop (to be delivered by the 25th [illegible]) and will be ready [illegible] Shelby counties upon the completion of the said crop. One pint of Seed [illegible] of cotton, one bushel of Corn and one bushel of Potatoes. The price of the above seed will be [illegible] first year Cotton, 1839, with the privilege of returning one bushel of Corn and one bushel of Potatoes, one for Corn and one for Potatoes, or if either be a scarce crop at planting time, the price of Corn, Potatoes, Cotton and every necessary outhouse, all in good repair. The above Farm is well adapted to the growth of Cotton, and is pleasantly situated in a healthy neighborhood, convenient to Churches, Stores, and Mills, and only 4 miles from the Village of Davidson College. Whoever owns the above Farm will have the advantage of a Ferry across the River, which is a great convenience to the neighborhood, and a Post Office is established at the Ferry, called Davidson College. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to come and view the premises, of which due notice will be given when the sale will take place. Any further information that may be required, can be obtained by calling on the subscriber residing on the premises.

JOHN R. CALDWELL.

March 25th, 1839. 446*tf*

COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Mecklenburg county and the surrounding country, that they have associated themselves together under the firm of OVERMAN & CRITTENDEN, for the purpose of carrying on the **Coach Manufacturing Business** in all its various branches. Having by long experience acquired a competent knowledge of the above business, they hope by personal and assiduous attention to the same, to merit the patronage of the public. One of the subscribers has been engaged in one of the most approved Coach Factories at the North for the last fifteen years, and from his thorough knowledge of the business he feels justified in stating, that work made at this establishment shall not be surpassed, either for durability or style, by any finished in the Southern country.

For work done, there will be stated prices, from which their will be no deviation.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Feb. 19, 1839. 439*tf*

Dr. Wm. P. Jennings

HAVING returned to Charlotte, tenders his services to those who feel disposed to patronize him. He may always be found at his office, opposite the tavern formerly occupied by Capt. Jas. R. Neely, except when engaged.

Jan. 28, 1839. 435*tf*

A NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE Subscriber being under the necessity of going into Business of his own, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has rented the Shop belonging to Miles Hill, where he is prepared to received all ORDERS for work in his line. His attention will be turned principally to

Yankee and Fancy WAGONS, BUGGIES and SULKIES.

Being one of Capt. Dwight's main hands in the above business for three years, he flatters himself that he can please any who may give him a call. He intends to use the very best of Oak Timber, which he considers much better than Ash for wagons. Gentlemen can call and be their own judges.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

Jan. 30, 1839. 435*tf*

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JUST PRINTED, a supply of blank NOTES.

POETRY.

ADDRESS TO NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

[illegible]

ACROSTIC.

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To Contractors.

WE wish to contract with some person to erect a Brick Building in the Town of Concord, N. C. to be occupied as a Steam Cotton Factory, of the following dimensions, viz: One Hundred and Ten feet long by forty wide, Two Stories high to be each 11½ feet in the clear, the walls of the 1st Story to be 2½ brick thick, the 2d 2 Brick, a Stone Foundation and to be covered with Tin. Any person wishing to contract will be able to see specifications of the building by applying to either of us after the 1st day of May next. The contract will be closed by the 20th of May next.

K. P. HARRIS,
E. W. ALLISON,
CALEB PHIFER.

Concord, April 13, 1839. 446

For Sale,

MY Plantation, situated on the waters of Sugar Creek, one mile above Capt. William Cook's Mills. Persons wishing to purchase a good tract, would do better to buy said Plantation at a high price, than to work old worn out lands which do not pay them for cultivation. The Plantation being too far from my residence to improve with advantage, is my only reason for selling it or offering the same for sale. There is 30 or 40 Acres of good Cotton Land in cultivation on the place, and excellent meadow Lands. About the one third of the Land is in woods, promising timber and a great deal of good Branch and Creek Bottoms, not liable to overflow but very little, as the banks are generally high, the springs are plenty, and good water, the improvements tolerable. Any person desirous of purchasing said Plantation can call and examine said Land with its boundaries. There is 200 Acres agreeably to the plat.

JOSHUA P. SMITH.

April 11, 1839. 1459

WILLIAMS & BOYD have just received a supply of the MATCHLESS CANATIVE.—A sure Relief and Cure for Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Diseased Lungs, &c., will call and supply themselves—price $2.50 a phial—Cash only.

April 9, 1839. 445*tf*

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals will be received until the 1st day of May, for sinking a well in the town of Charlotte, to be 40 feet deep and 10 feet square, to be walled up with stone so as to leave 6 feet in the clear of finished work and to erect a cast metal force pump and fixtures of 2 inches caliber, the whole to be completed in a substantial and workmanlike manner. Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the work. For further specifications of which enquire at the printing office. By order of the Board.

A. GRAHAM, *Chairman.*

April 16, 1839. 447

JUST PRINTED, a supply of blank NOTES.

A Lawyer has been granted in Maine to Col. Simeon Cobb, and has wife, Mercy Simeon. The Colonel as on the wrong side of fifty, while the bride has just passed the right side of twenty. Whereupon somebody perpetrates these lines:

For this disaster, the only cause
That wisely could be taken,
Fair Mercy saved—she then was poured,
And thus she saved her Simeon!
Can any blame the youthful dame,
Who gave the sweet a job?
When all she says is echoed and goes,
Say—who could keep the Cobb?

Friendly Warning.

THOSE all those indebted to me for the year 1838, to call at or before the April Court and make settlement by Cash or Note, or they must not take it amiss if they have some cost to pay.

ANDREW MONTGOMERY.

Day Blake and Tom Rock will be taken at the Market price. &c. M.

April 9, 1839. 446*3*

NOTICE.

I TAKE this method to forewarn all persons from trading for a Note of hand given by me to Mr. Wm. Hill, dated about 22nd January last, at twelve month's date, for Fifty Dollars. As this Note was given for property under consideration at the time, (but subsequent to any) and has since been sold to entirely void consideration, I shall not pay said Note unless compelled by Law. There is a credit of 20 or $30 upon the Note.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

April 8, 1839. 447

NOTICE.

THE Administrators of James Latta, dec'd. will expect all sums due said estate to be paid by Wednesday of next Mecklenburg Court. A Rest will be at Col. M. W. Alexander's tavern.

ROBERT LATTA, } *Admrs.*
RUFUS REID, }

April 3, 1839. 446

Lost,

ON the 12th of March last, between Charlotte and Stoney Creek or Stoney Creek and Salisbury, a double case Silver WATCH, with Steel Chain and Key. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving it at the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C.

April 2. 1839. 446*tf*

Fresh Garden Seed.

PERSONS wishing to purchase Garden Seed, can be supplied by calling at the Post Office.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Feb. 9, 1839. 437*tf*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

IN EQUITY, February Term, 1839.

D. F. Caldwell & W. J. Alexander

vs.

James Huie & A. F. Caldwell.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, both reside without the limits of this State—It is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless they appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for said County, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro Confesso, and judgment entered accordingly against them. By order of Court.

446*7* D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

March 16th, 1839. *Price adv. $5*

Bacon! Bacon!!

10,000 LBS. fine Kentucky BACON for Sale low for Cash. Also, a quantity of fine FLOUR.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

March 6, 1839. 440*tf*

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing under the Firm of *Taylor & Chaffin*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties—all persons indebted to the *Firm* will pay the same to N. B. Taylor who is authorized to make settlements and give receipts in his own name.

N. B. TAYLOR,
N. S. A. CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, February 1, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of N. S. A. Chaffin in the Firm of Taylor & Chaffin, respectfully informs their customers, and the public that he intends carrying on the Mercantile Business in his own name—in the house formerly occupied by them—and intends using every effort to merit a liberal share of patronage. All persons having unsettled accounts in the above Firm will please close them at an early day.

NATHANIEL B. TAYLOR.

February 1, 1839. 441*tf*

The Celebrated Imported French JACK

NAPOLEON,

WILL stand the ensuing Spring Season at the subscriber's stable, three miles North of Charlotte. For further particulars see hand bills.

WM. F. M'REE.

March 16, 1839. 447

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, on the premises in Steel Creek, I will expose to public sale, two small, but valuable tracts of Land, one containing **30** acres and the other **13** acres, joining each other, on the waters of Armour's Creek, East side of Catawba River, joining the Lands of Wm. Knox and others, formerly owned by Moses Swann and by him conveyed in trust to Stephen M'Rae, since deceased, to secure the payment of certain debts. Also the interest of said Moses Swann on the tract of Land where he now lives. A credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

March 25, 1839. *Price adv. $5* 448

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Mecklenburg county and the surrounding country, that they have associated themselves together under the firm of OVERMAN & CRITTENDEN, for the purpose of carrying on the

Coach Manufacturing Business

in all its various branches. Having by long experience acquired a competent knowledge of the above business, they hope by personal and assiduous attention to the same, to merit the patronage of the public. One of the subscribers has been engaged in one of the most approved Coach Factories at the North for the last fifteen years, and from his thorough knowledge of the business he feels justified in stating, that work made at this establishment shall not be surpassed, either for durability or style, by any finished in the Southern country.

For work done, there will be stated prices, from which their will be no deviation.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Feb. 19, 1839. 438*tf*

To the Readers of the Journal.

DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS are now for the first time offered to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent Counties. It is considered unnecessary here, to say much in praise of the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS, it may not, however, be amiss to give a short history of them. On the 16th of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public near a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but on an trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displayed by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character, too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders promulgated by those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards the functions of their bodies.

Since their introduction into the United States they have constantly and rapidly increased in popularity, so much so, that in order to supply the great demand for them, Stores for their

—EXCLUSIVE SALE—

have been established in all parts of this Union, the FIFTEENTH having been opened in Charleston, S. C., in December last. The very circumstance of their extraordinary sale and popularity rendering it necessary that FIFTEEN Stores SHOULD be KEPT for THEIR exclusive sale, added to the fact that ALL WHO USE RECOMMEND THEM, is proof positive of their health producing properties.

The Brandreth Pills are made ENTIRELY of Vegetable Extracts, known by long experience to be *perfectly* innocent, and yet more powerful as a purgative or cleanser of the alimentary canal, than than any other Medicine.

Their effect on the system is so easy, that it is a remarkable fact that the same dose may be given to an infant, or adult, without the possibility of doing any injury—but on the contrary, good.

By increasing the dose sufficiently, they can be made more powerfully to effect the whole frame, than the largest dose of Calomel,—and yet, in a few hours after the effect is over, no debility whatever is experienced. Instead of causing weakness, the body is stronger and could bear more fatigue. Where the

BRANDRETH PILLS ARE KNOWN,
CALOMEL IS NOT USED.

As a purifier of the blood, they are most invaluable in all cutaneous diseases, from whatever cause arising.

No care is required when using them. Eat and drink what you please, and have no fear of cold, or cold water; the body is positively less liable to cold after than before a dose.

My Pills have universally secured friends wherever they have been introduced; and I, Benjamin Brandreth, Doctor of Medicine, do believe them to possess all the properties I have attributed to them; and I have used them myself in my family and in an extensive practice for over ten years and my experience has fully confirmed me in my opinion, that all diseases can be removed by the remedies which have a specific action on the organs of the stomach and bowels, and a general action on the system, such as my Pills have.

☞ Hundreds of testimonials of the cure of Asthma, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, of all kinds, Liver Complaint, Dysentery, Piles, Eruptions of the Skin, Swelled Feet and Legs, and Female Complaints of every kind, especially Obstructions, Relaxations, &c., have been received by Dr. Brandreth, and might be published here were there space. Plain and full directions accompany each box. Sold by WILLIAMS & BOYD, Charlotte. Agents will shortly be appointed in the neighboring towns.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Druggists, Apothecaries and Pedlars are not made agents.

Each authorized Agent has an Engraved Certificate of Agency, signed by Dr. Brandreth.

CHARLESTON OFFICE TO MEETING near QUEEN STREET.

Principal office 241 Broadway, New York.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

☞ Please take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Firm of Alexander & Morris are informed that their Notes and Accounts are due the subscriber, and to be expected to leave directly for the North next February, CASH is positively required by April Court or they will be put in suit, for settlement, without respect to persons.

J. M. MORRISON.

Charlotte March 15, 1839. 449

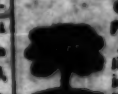
1500 acres of Rocky River Land for Sale.

AS I am about to remove to the south west, I will sell the above Land at a reduced price. One tract of 700 acres, if necessary, can be divided to suit the circumstances of purchasers. The other, of 800 acres, on which has recently been erected a first rate Grist Mill, with two pair of runners, one for Corn and one for Wheat, one of which is a superior pair of French Burrs, a Rolling Screen, four Bolting Cloths, and every necessary machinery for manufacturing Merchantable Flour, a fair neighborhood for custom, three miles from Davidson College. This tract can be divided also. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to come and view the premises and judge for themselves.

JOHN H. CALDWELL.

March 25th, 1839. 449*tf*

30,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.



THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of this valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practised upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Trees is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above-named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. F. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 20, 1839. 438*tf*

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

A NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE subscriber being under the necessity of going into Business of his own, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has rented the Shop belonging to Miles Hill, where he is prepared to received all ORDERS for work in his line. His attention will be turned principally to

Yankee and Fancy WAGONS, BUGGIES and GULKIES.

Being one of Capt. Dwight's main hands in the above business for three years, he flatters himself that he can please any who may give him a call. He intends to use the very best of Oak Timber, which he considers much better than Ash for wagons. Gentlemen can call and be their own judges.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

Jan. 30, 1839. 435*tf*

Dr. Wm. P. Jennings

HAVING returned to Charlotte, tenders his services to those who feel disposed to patronize him. He may always be found at his office, opposite the tavern formerly occupied by Capt. Jas. R. Neely, except when engaged.

Jan. 26, 1839 435*tf*

Important Information

To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps & Spasms.

THE virtues of R. S. BERNARD'S *Remedy for Cholera* has ceased to be a problem. Experience, the only sure foundation of Medicinal, as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established what the judicious composition of the remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually so grouped as Cholera complaints, led the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experience, however, that of such competent to discriminate accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such to his ever even the most fastidious in these matters, must lay aside here prejudices.

The [illegible] are—to tranquilize the stomach and [illegible] relieve the excessive pukking and purging [illegible] and the increased irritability of the intestines, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic cases sometimes accompanied with inflammation and ulceration; to overcome the spasms; equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system;—all of which has been effected by the use of *Bernard's Remedy for Cholera*: certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

☞ Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 961*tf*

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THOMAS HUNTER

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the entire interest of the late firm of Alexander & Hunter, and intends closing

Goods on Wash

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Goods or Gold Pens.

Nov. 28. 427*tf*

PETER'S PILLS

THE immense and increasing popularity of these Pills, is another proof of the [illegible] virtues of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peters' are purchased and praised and recommended until the demand for them has [illegible] almost universal.

Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not a quack medicine, but a scientific compound of simples, which has been the result of many years intense application by a gentleman in which he was regularly bred and hence it is so popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills is, that while very powerful in their effects they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines their application is never attended with nausea or griping.

Peters' Vegetable Pills are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon their merits, as an invaluable PUBLIC BLESSING.

Without an exception in age or country, no medicine has spread with such rapidity and given such universal satisfaction.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. [illegible] 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

A Catalogue of Reasons

For using Dr. Peters' Celebrated Vegetable Pills.

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good to an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

4. Because they are not unpleasant to take, or distressing to retain, while they are most efficacious to operate.

5. Because they are recommended as a simple medicine by the regular faculty.

6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they prevent almost every disease to which it is incidental to the human frame.

7. Because they are cheap and portable, so as to retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate and for any length of time.

8. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

9. Because they are an unfailing remedy for procuring a good appetite.

10. Because in cases of spleen or depression, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the body, they have a most happy effect, by relaxing, and invigorating the mind.

11. Because they effect their cures without the usual attendants of other pills, sickness and griping.

12. Because as well as being an unrivalled purifier of the general system, they are a [illegible] remedy for sick headache.

13. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved.

14. Because as their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken with safety producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.

15. Because when once introduced into a family, or a village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general estimation.

16. Because a number of the wonderful cures they have effected, can be substantiated with any unless [illegible] presented to, to produce [illegible] testimonies.

17. Because their composition is such, that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold, or [illegible] climates.

18. Because [illegible] there, are in general sufficient for a dose or [illegible], so in the case with a generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

19. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

20. Because they purify the fluids without debilitating the system.

21. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if they could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.

22. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost importance—) ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however!) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion. Were the virtues of Peters' inestimable pills, confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no case is there more danger to be apprehended, or which so few remedies have been found, as the one referred to.

23. Because while they are [illegible] operations with adults they may at all times be administered to children and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.

24. Because their virtues are acknowledged to stand pre-eminent, for their soothing influence on young ladies while suffering from the various changes of life, as directed by the laws of Nature.

25. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Chelic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotches, or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are one of the happiest discoveries of modern days and altogether unrivalled as a general soother of human afflictions.

☞ Be careful and enquire for *Peters' Vegetable Pills.* They are for sale in Charlotte, at the Store of Williams & Boyd.

August 31, 1838. 1454